

T H E

Finishing Stroke.

BEING A SHORT

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

QUERIES

TO THE

People of *Ireland.* *K*

By ANOTHER HAND.

“ It cannot be presumptuous in an Individual to attempt to rescue the People from the Snares laid for them, by the ruinous Doctrines published every Day, and by false Tales without Cessation spread amongst them, to induce them to think much worse of their Constitution than, BAD AS IT IS, it really deserves.

Proc. of the Hon. H. C.—s Vindicated.

D U B L I N :

Printed in the Year M,DCC,LIV.

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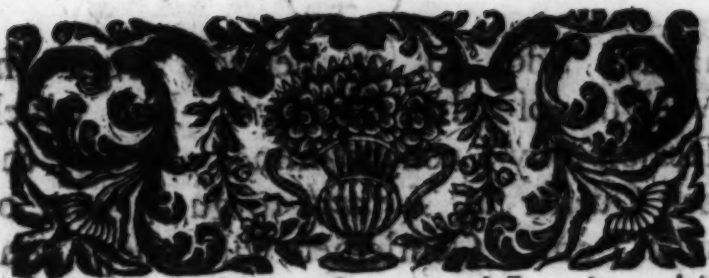
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Part of the Hon. H. C.—: Witnessed.

D U B L I N :

Printed in the Year MDCCLIV.



THE
EDITOR
TO THE
PRINTER.

SIR,

AS my Design is neither to protract nor inflame our unhappy Dissentions, You are not therefore at Liberty to say any thing to the Publick, either of me or for me.

How to account for it I know not, but so I find it is, that the Name of an Author,

(4)

always adds to, or detracts from the Weight of what he says. For which Reason only I conceal mine, and defy the best Gueſſer in *Ireland* to gueſs who or what I am. Gentlemen will I hope conſider what I have advanced, and either answer it, or acknowledge their Conviction; without troubling their Heads about what is, and will be a Secret, between you and me only. It is a Practice, at least ungenerous, if not, immoral, to father a Foundling upon any Man, who does not think proper to own it. It has occasioned many officious and vexatious Suits in certain Courts, and as certain Gentlemen can witness, often bore hard upon many, who were so unhappy as not to find Compurgators in the Parish.



TO ALL
The ADULT and ADEPT
IN
POLITICKS,

The following FOURTEEN

QUERIES

Are humbly Addressed and Recommended
to their serious Perusal.

QUERY I.

WHETHER if the Pains
taken to puzzle and protract
our Debates, had been honest-
ly employed to clear them up,
and to shorten them, they could have
subsisted so long?

Qu. 2.

Qu. 2. Whether if *Good Humour* as it is said, p. 14. of a certain Vind—on prevented our Quarrelling about the same Thing in 1751, any thing but ill Humour could possibly have set us at Variance in 1753 ?

Qu. 3. Whether the true Source and Cause of our late Ill-humour be not justly assigned in Words too plain to be liable to Misconstruction, p. 63. par. 3. of the said Vind—on, and if any Governour who had pernicious Schemes in View, could have mistaken the Hint ? or refused to close with it ?

Qu. 4. Whether before the Revolution, all Taxes, Grants, Subsidies, &c. in *England*, as well as the Hereditary Revenue were not deemed and called the Revenue of the Crown : Of which the King had the sole Use and Right of Appropriation without Account to Parliament ?

Qu. 5. Whether after the Revolution, a separate private Revenue or Civil List, as we commonly call it, was not assigned to the Crown, and the People took upon themselves all the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of Government ?

Qu. 6. Whether after this remarkable Change and Alteration in the Constitution of *England*, it can be denied, that
the

the King had thenceforward, no Right to the Whole or any Part of Surplusses remaining in the Treasury, after the Expences of Government were all answered and defrayed.

Qu. 7. Whether any such Change or Alteration has happened in the Constitution of *Ireland*?

Qu. 8. Whether all Taxes raised by Act of Parliament in *Ireland*, for the Exigencies of Government are not granted to his Majesty, in the same Form and Manner, and pretty nearly in the same Words since the Revolution; that they were before?

Qu. 9. Whether then the Argument be not as Cogent, and the Consequence as undeniable here, as in Query 6. that in *Ireland* the King hath still the same Right to all Surplusses remaining in the Treasury after the Expences of Government are answered, even since the Revolution; as he had in *England* before it?

Qu. 10. Whether if the Argument should fail with regard to the Additional Duties, it will not absolutely hold good, with regard to the Hereditary Revenue in this Kingdom?

Qu. 11. Whether even upon the Supposition, that what a sage Author asserts,

p. 51. of his Vind—n, that a Committee of Accounts commenced with Parliaments, after the Revolution, The above Argument will lose either in Weight or Evidence?

Qu. 12. Whether there were not Parliaments in *Ireland* before the Revolution, and whether there be not a designed Ambiguity, and intended Fallacy in the Expression quoted in the foregoing Query?

Qu. 13. Whether the Substance of the above Queries doth not sufficiently evince, and make good what was advanced in the two first Queries of a Pamphlet intituled, *Queries to the People of Ireland*?

Qu. 14. Whether a certain able Apologist, in his Vind—n, &c. may not be supposed, by what he has said, p. 28. par. 2d. to have had all that is here suggested in his Thoughts; and whether to an intelligent Reader, it will not strengthen and confirm what is here advanced?

Qu. 15. Whether it should fall with regard to the Additional Duties, it will not absolutely hold good, with regard to the Hereditary Revenue of this Kingdom?

Qu. 16. Whether even upon the Supposition, that what a late Author asserts, p. 21.

Te sine ; nil altum Mens inchoat.

T O

Sir R----- C----- B-----t

IN TESTIMONY

Of Gratitude and faithful Respect,
For his many and great Services
To his KING and COUNTRY,

In the ever Memorable YEARS of 1749.
1751. and 1753,

This my *Opus Primo-politicum*
ultimum et palmarium,

Is humbly INSCRIBED,

By His Honour's

Thrice Obedient

And Devoted

Humble Servant,

April 4th. 1754.

The AUTHOR.

B



TO THE
Catechumens and Noviciates
IN
POLITICKS,

The following NINETEEN

QUERIES

Are likewise seriously Addressed and Recommended to their Perusal.

QUERY I.

WHETHER when a Beast
winces, it be not a Sign he is
galled, and that you have touch-
ed the Sore?

THE AUTHOR.

Qu,

Qu. 2. Whether the new Method of proving political Problems, called *Argumentum Bacillinum*: Be to be found in any old System of Logick?

Qu. 3. Whether all his Majesty's Liege Subjects, are not equally intituled to the Liberty of the Press; or if Liberty of the Press, like Liberty of Conscience, be that only of our own, and never that of anothers, and be the Right only of the Majority?

Qu. 4. Whether upon Supposition, that it is the Right only of the Majority, a certain Clergyman who was once called to preach before the Commons, and ordered in the usual Manner to print his Sermon, was so great a Fool as some People called him, for dedicating it to the Majority of the House?

Qu. 5. Whether the Saints who from 1641. to 1648 proved their Doctrine Orthodox by Apostolick Blows and Knocks, be Examples worthy of Modern Patriots to imitate?

Q. 6. Whether there be not Instances upon the Journals of the Commons, wherein even the Patriots will allow the Minority was right?

Q. 7. Whether it did not once depend upon a single Vote in the H— of C—s

of *England*, whether King *James* the II^d, should be at Liberty to employ Papists in his Army? and if by any Accident, one or two of the Majority had been disabled or prevented from voting upon that Question, the Majority in that Case would have been in the Right?

Qu. 8. Whether if the Querist were disposed to censure the Proceedings of the C——s, as he is not, a certain eminent and able Apologist, hath not set him a fair Example by the Liberty he hath assumed of censuring the Proceedings of the Commons of *Ireland* in several Instances, subsequent to the Revolution? see *Kind—n passim*.

Qu. 9. Whether by certain Principles laid down, and argued upon by all Modern Patriots, the Constituents have not a Right to instruct, admonish, and to remonstrate, if their Representatives have acted wrong?

Qu. 10. Whether a Writer who is plainly an Academick, and affirms nothing, can be guilty of a Libel? or if a Person who puts Questions only for Information to himself and others, deserves the Epithets of *Scurrilous* and *Impudent*, or to be threatened and assaulted?

Qu.

Qu. 11. Whether if a Sacrifice is to be on the promoting Side, the Victim, whoever he be, may not have the Honour of Martyrdom as well as others, and be tacked to the Publick Toasts. And if what Bishop Gardiner said to a Friend, who comforted him with this Consideration, will not be alike applicable to them all? *Martyrem me! O Qualem Martyrem!*

Qu. 12. Whether a Man who meant the Quiet and Good of the Community, would affirm that our late Disputes were *pro Aris et Focis*?

Qu. 13. Whether even the able Apologist for the C—s Pr——s has not in Effect acknowledged, p. 37. that it was no more than what a certain Gentleman called it, a mere Logomachy?

Qu. 14. Whether if it were as easy to convert Syllogisms as Queries, some Men would not be as ready to reason as they are to rail.

Qu. 15. Whether a certain Person against whom the Inveteracy of Party hath poured out all its Gall, did in Fact intermeddle, or had any thing to do with our late Disputes?

Qu. 16. Whether he is not naturally of a sweet, gentle, and reconciling Spirit, and hath not laboured to cool that Resentment

ment which some are thought to have justly merited.

Qu. 17. Whether if the same Gentleness and Sweetness of Disposition universally prevailed, all Rancour and Bitterness would not quickly cease and have an End?

Qu. 18. Whether His Majesty having now put an End to the principal Controversy, all Parties would not do well and wisely to sing *Nunc dimittis*?

Qu. 19. Whether if these Disputes continue longer, it will not prove the Opinion of an eminent Person, once our Governor, to be right and true; who not long since said, "That in *Ireland* the Question always was, who should govern the Governour, but that now it was, who should govern the King?"



Postscript to DIONYSIUS.

TH Y Letter, Friend, came to Hand, just as the foregoing Paper was folding for the Press. I stopped some Moments to look over the Contents: I have read it, and considered it well, and bid thee

thee go tell thy Master, that I am sorry to find we have so discomposed him : I pity his Weakness, that Weakness which hinders him to acknowledge the Conviction which I see labouring in his Breast. That he and his Friends have been in an Error, is past doubt with all the Serious and Sober-minded ; and to confess it, will give him more Praise, than all the Volumes he ever did, or ever will write : Ask him we pray thee in our Name, *What Profit all his Writings could produce, say they were the wisest upon Earth, when the Question to which they relate is never like to arise more ?*

Is it come to this ? Good God ! how he amazes me ! That in this Kingdom ! so situated ! so conditioned ! so tenderly nursed ! so indulgently fostered ! so affectionately cherished ! there should be found Men of such perverse Wills, and such unruly Passions, to *provoke a Resentment that might produce Ruin, in which innocent Millions might be involved : for a Thing that never may occur again ! to support a Question, that in their own Judgment, is like never to arise more !*

Ask him, we pray thee, and intreat him to resolve us, if he can ; *What but Disappointment ! malicious, unforgiving Disappointment !*

pointment! could stir Men up, not only to create Enemies to themselves, and to the Kingdom, but to make bitter Enemies of the best of Friends! by labouring to expose supposed Infirmities, and to aggravate not real, but feigned imputed Faults; and then to appeal to Persons, who were incapable of judging, but who thro' Misinformation easily might, and have been heated up, and hurried almost to Desperation? Bid him to consider this well, before it be too late: It will recommend thee much, if by thy Advice such Sinners can be brought to Repentance: whenever they render themselves fit Objects of Mercy, then may they call for the Exercise of our Charity to cover the Multitude of their Sins. Then will we jointly and heartily pray to God to forgive them. And that Lion whom they have endeavoured to rouse to Anger may forgive them also. We wish him not to be the Victim, tho' he is so indifferent, or rather solicitous, that we should: we would not that any should perish, but that all should be restored to Favour.

April 4th. 1754. 6 DE 58 Adieu.

